Woetry.

Selected for the American Presbyterian SACRAMENTAL HYMN. We come with joyful hearts to-day,
For Christ, our Friend, is near;
We cast our griefs and fears away,
For lo! our Help is here.

Here, in His love and promise stored, Are comforts rich and sweet; Here, in his sacrament and word, ur Saviour we can meet.

Now, fear and gloom to joy give place, Now, are our sorrows o'er— Since God hath made us, in his grace,

Oh! rich the gifts thou bringest us, Thyself made poor and weak; Oh! love beyond compare, that thus Can foce and sinners seek!

We raise on high a gladsome voice For this, to Thee alone, Before thy glerious throne. Rist, 1651.

Correspondence.

For the American Presbyterian. COLPORTEUR CONVENTION, IN UTIOA.

of which may be of interest to your readers. for the North-west, has been temporarily en- cuse if they wilfully neglected it. gaged for that Society during the present sea- All the sessions of the convention were cha son in western New York. For the sake of racterized with great unity and harmony. The his suggestion, two colporteur conventions have duous work been held—one in August, at Batavia, and one The pastors and many of the members of the privilege to attend."

THE COLPORTEURS.

convention was composed of nineteen colpor- tor of the Broad Street Baptist Church. teurs, laboring in the eastern and central counties of the State, of two of the secretaries, and four other officers of the American Tract So-held in the First Presbyterian Church in behalf hearted, sincere, earnest, intelligent, Christian men, of sound judgment and practical common sense, familiar with the Bible, strong in faith and prayer, and with an engrossing desire to labor for Christ and the salvation of souls. They were men of mature years, their average age being over fifty years, and were also of advauced Christian experience, the average time of their profession of religion being about thirty years. Another fact of interest, illustrating the benefit and promised result of religious domestic training, was, that seventeen of the nineteen were shildren of plous, praying mothers. That such men, with such qualifications, animated by such a spirit, and with the facilities offered them by the American Tract Society for the circulation of its publications, should be able to accomplish much for the glory of Christ, might

with gratitude, cheered and encouraged every

They all felt that, even in the heart of the Empire State, there was a wide field and pressing call for just such labor among the multitudes of perishing souls in the highways and hedges, who were reached by no other agency. One stated that when he commenced his labors, sixteen years ago, one family in eight had not a whole copy of the Bible, and one in six were destitute of religious books; he found many familles with not a page of printed matter of any kind in their houses. Others reported many familles who had never heard of Christ, and were ignorant of prayer and religious duties; they had found multitudes of children who first heard of the great and increasing neglect of the house of God. One experienced colporteur, who has however humble, I would not perform for them long labored in one of the most favored coun- as the servants of Christ. I hope the Society ties, stated that it was his conviction that not one-half of the families on his field habitually attend the preaching of the gospel. Others reported that one-fourth constantly neglected the sanctuary, while all stated that the figures given in their statistics fell far below the true state of the case. How shall this large class, who are indifferent or opposed to the claims of the gosmake them wise unto salvation?

THEIR LABORS NOT IN VAIN. That their labors had been effective for good, frequently appeared in the statement given by each. Those who had re-visited their fields found a more cheerful welcome, the people having learned to appreciate their visits and the books they circulated. Many instances were given where indifference had been followed by cordial had been hopefully converted by a blessing upon a single copy of Nelson's Cause and Cure of Infidelity, and are now members of the Church of sions, the result, under God, of their faithful conversations, and the reading of the books they had left, while many had been encouraged by revivals of religion in the places where they had field is open before us, and a great work is to be labored. They gave to God all the glory, grate- done in it by our branch of the Church, together ful only that they were permitted to be used as with other evangelical Christians. "We look instruments in the promotion of his cause.

The great and prominent idea of all these fearful responsibility that rests upon us to go formen was the love of souls and the glery of ward and gather in the perishing harvest already

were present members of eight different denominations. But though of so many different names, we had enjoyed the "unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace."

ADDRESSES OF PROF. GOERTNER AND OTHERS. Rev. Dr. Goertner, of Hamilton College, and formerly Secretary of the Pennsylvania Branch was present at two of the sessions, and made a very earnest and instructive address, giving emphatically his views of the great importance of collective colportage, which, he said, when carried out in the true spirit of the American Tract Society, filled a place in the great work of evangelizing the world, not filled by any other agency or instrumentality. He also adduced many interesting illustrations of the work, parficularly from his old field in Pennsylvania.

Rev. Mr. Rockwood, District Secretary in New England, spoke of the 900,000 in that Bighly favored portion of the country, who are not ordinarily found in the house of God on the Sabbath, who are not reached by existing means of grace, but who could be reached by the colporteur. He said if there were now a colperteur in each of the sixty counties of New England. visiting 2,500 families a year, he would not reach the destitute alone.

Rev. Glen Wood gave many facts respecting MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have recently attended the work in the North-west, and stated that it a series of meetings in this city, a brief account had always been his instruction to the colportours on that field never to leave a family with-You may be aware that Rev. Glen Wood, Dis- out so clearly and fully presenting to them the trict Secretary of the American Tract Society plan of salvation, that they could have no ex-

making acquaintance with the colporteurs la- brethren enjoyed the opportunity for mutual boring in this state, and also of instructing and conference and acquaintance, and left for their encouraging them in their self-denying work, at fields strengthened and encouraged for their ar-

the past week in this city. This last it was my city churches, were in frequent attendance upon the sessions of the convention. One of the pleasautest occasions connected with it was a social The sessions were held in the chapel of the gathering at the house of Rev. Dr. Fowler, who First Presbyterian Church, which was kindly cordially invited all the members to tea. An furnished for their accommodation; and con-hour or two was thus delightfully spent, closed tinued from Friday noon to Monday night. The with singing and prayer, by Dr. Lincoln, pas-

ADDRESS OF DR. FOWLER.

On Sabbath afternoon a public-meeting was of the American Tract Society, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Rev. Messrs. Eastman and Wood, three of the colporteurs, and Rev. Dr. Fowler, pastor of the church. Dr Fowler said, that though there had been some recent occurrences in connexion with the Society which he disapproved, but for which its management were not at all responsible, and some acts of the management which he regretted, he still greatly loved and would co-operate with it. He loved it because of the Christian literature it published and circulated.-the choicest the world contains. It carries the whole gospel, and the pure gospel of the Old and New Testaments, with excellent notes, and as it has been preached by the holiest men that ever lived. If Baxter, and Bunyan, and Flavel did not preach the whole gospel, and the pure have been expected. The results of their la- gospel, "I know not," said he, "who did or can, bors, as they were referred to with humility but and they are the preachers sent out by the So-

He gave it his cordial co-operation, because of the field it occupied—it covers the whole land. We must not withhold from that portion of our land where a grievous evil exists, the whole gospel, and the pure gospel that this Society carries every where, north, south, east, and west. He loved the society and would co-operate with it because of the agency it employs. "I have sat, hour after hour, the last two days." said Dr. Fowler, "listening to the statements of twenty colporteurs, and I could wish that the whole church in the land, and particularly every Christian in Utica, could have been in the chapel to see and hear what I have seen and heard. Not only have my own views expanded in re gard to the work in which they are engaged of the Saviour from the colporteurs of the Tract but this meeting has greatly cheered my hopes Society. Particularly was the fact brought out in regard to it. I have felt I could wash the feet of those dear brethren. There is no office may greatly extend its operations and happy influence, and that God may continue to bless it and raise up for it friends."

Such was the impression made by this meet ing, not only upon this excellent pastor, but upon many of the Christian men and women who enjoyed the privilege of attending upon its sessions. We sat together in heavenly places, pel upon them, be reached, unless they are visited at their houses, and supplied with reli- ciety which is doing so much for the benefit. gious truth which, by the blessing of God, will not only of multitudes in our own State, but for the poor and neglected all over our land.

Xours, UTICA.

For the American Presbyterian. SYNOD OF MINNESOTA.

Some items from the proceedings of this Synod at its late meeting may be of sufficient general in terest to justify placing them before the public. This session of Synod was held at Red Wing, commencing on Thursday, September 27, 1860, friendship, and where bitter opposers and ene- with much too small a representation. Perhaps mies had been disarmed, and even won to Christ. this aught not to be a matter of surprise, since One colporteur referred to seven infidels who the distance to be travelled in some cases is so great as to render it beyond the means of some members to meet the expense. One member was six days in coming, and would be as long in re-Christ. Several spoke of individual converturning, with a good span of horses, and yet this is not an uninhabited country.

One impression seemed, to pervade the minds of the brethren, to wit, That a wide and needy upon this field and feel more deeply than ever the Christ. How to labor so as most effectually to secure the salvation of sinners, was the great secure to the religion of the salvation of the state of religion continues—"many places within our bounds, which are almost wholly destitute of evangelical preaching; and some inviting fields for ministerial labor, and Christian, effort, comprising whole seathered abroad; as sheep having no shepherd, wentlon, all were surprised to find that there

unto them the bread of life. "Among the places greatly in need of ministe-

we have a church organization destitute of a pastor, languishing for the preached word and ordinances of God's house. At Helena, only 12 miles a Church of Christ by a faithful and devoted minister of the gospel. We have also a little church Extension Committee, that they would at least at Henderson without a pastor and the stated supply this State with one Synodical missionary. means of grace, and yet there is an increasing population there as the material from which strength might be secured to that Church. Then there are Carver and Hutchinson with many interesting points in M'Leod county, in which there is no minister of our order. The same may be said of Sibley, Lesder, Waseca and Rice counties, with all their new, interesting settlements and villages composed in part of our people, earnestly soliciting our sympathies and aid in respect to their spiritual destitution.

In the Southern part of our field, Geneva and In the Southern part of our field, Geneva and Summerset in Freeborn county, and Blue Earth bearing for any one to stand up in the London bighways and by ways to testify for Christ, and to city, Garden city, Madeliar and Crystal Lake, in Blue Earth county, are all inviting fields, any two of which would be enough to call for the whole labor of any one minister." In view of these destitutions, we would present our earnest supplica. Not that Secularists and Romanists do not occa tions to the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth speedily more laborers into the harvest. "We record with gratitude the increasing atten-

tion of the people generally to the preached word, open air, and that in the plainest and simplest and the growing desire in most communities and villages for the stated means of grace. Never before, since the settlement of the country, have the fore, since the settlement of the country, have the masses in Minnesota been more favorable for the every evening during the week with marked spiintroduction of the gospel, with the institutions of ritual results. religion and learning among them.

"Meantime we regret that so many of the professed friends of Christ, coming to this new country, should be so inclined to east off the fear of the Lord and restrain prayer, and so to conform to the world, as that their Christian influence is lost to the Church, until by a work almost as great as at first, they are brought out and restored to the fold by the great Shepherd of the sheep.

the increase of intemperance in the land, and the ed on his box at the respective exb-stands where fearful havoc of intoxicated and maddened Indians he stopped. one upon another in the missionary fields of our the city. There is brethren Williamson and Riggs, among the Da-

the Sabbath throughout the land, and feel that by their example in the proper observance of the cheering. Sabbath as a day of sacred rest according to the commandment.

"In conclusion, we feel constrained with renewed of gathering in the spiritual harvest, of which the abundant crops of the season may serve as fit emblems; only with higher, holier and longer shoutings, 'Grace, grace unto it,' as it should be welcomed home into the eternal kingdom."

During the devotional exercises of Friday morning, pleasant reminiscences were given of the place where Synod met, extending back near a quarter of a century. Red Wing was then a foreign missionary field. The people who then dwelt here in sadness, that heathenism has not been here removed by the conversion of its enslaved votaries. and yet we cannot fail to see wisdom in the wonderful providence of God respecting this land. The heathen are still within our boundaries, though crowded westward. Two of the members of Synod are missionaries of A. B. C. F. M. Four others now minister to congregations of our own teach the Indians the way of life.

ACTION IN REGARD TO THE INDIANS.

riginal inhabitants; and, whereas, portions of the and I have tried to indicate it. ancient people still remain within the boundaries of our State; and, whereas, there seems to exist in the minds of the people generally much preju-dice against the Indians, and a desire to push

Resolved, 1st, That this Synod feels a deep interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the red men of Minnesota, and earnestly desires that they may be brought to the knowledge and obedience of the truth.

2d, That this Synod regards the providence of God in bringing us into proximity to this people, as an expression of his will and of our duty in giving to them the blessings of civilization and

3d. That the members of this Synod feel that we and our people have hitherto done too little. and prayed too little for the civilization of the red

4th, This Synod believes that the interests of the Indians gathered into reservations in the State of Minnesota do not require their removal, and that movements for that object should be discountenanced and opposed by all Christian men and

5th, This Synod regards it as absolutely necessary for the welfare of these Indians that they should have the advantage of laws properly administered by the general government of the United States, protecting them in their persons and pro-

perty from each other, and also from white men. 6th, That in the judgment of this Synod, the

The Rev. G. H. Pond, Moderator of the pre- country. vious Synod, preached a sermon, embodying much important matter relative to the religion of the

and yet not a single Presbyterian or Congrega- cerning the Indians, and the little success of mis- vice of Thursday, August 3d, was signalized by the day were often above the comprehension of or As matters now stand, is it not as rationtional minister to gather them together and break sions among them. A missionary meeting was an extraordinary manifestation of the power of held on Sabbath evening, of considerable interest, in which addresses were made by S. R. Riggs, G. rial labor, may be mentioned Belle Plain, where H. Pond, and H. W. Ballentine, a young man of sterling worth, who is under appointment of the American Board to go to Bombay: In all the doings of the session there was much unity of seneast of Belle Plain, there is a nucleus of the friends timent and feeling, and perhaps in none more of the Redeemer, around which might be gathered than in the views taken of the destitutions of Minnesota, and the earnest request of the Church CHAS. S. LE DUO, Stated Clerk.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD.

We begin our summary of Roreign Religious ntelligence with the metropolis of Christendom LONDON. Here there is a great readiness on the part of the masses to hear the Joseph, especially as preached in the open air. A writer to the Times, says: "The people are now in a religious mood." The News of the Churcles, says:

A few years ago it was a work of special crosstered. It is very different now. Open-air preaching is not only a recognised institution, and protected by law, but it is also more than tolerated. sionally object, dispute, and interrupt, but the great mass of the hearers are not with them.

The Bishop of London has more than once set an example to his clergy by preaching in the style. At Paddington Green, the whole of Monday, September 3d, was devoted to open air preaching. It is believed that on this occasion 10,000 persons

The London Cabmen's Lord's Day Rest So. ciety is being attended with increasing discfulness and prosperity. The number of cab masters who take out licenses only for six days, and consequently give rest and opportunities for public worship to their men on the Christian Sabbath, is steadily increasing. While in 1854 there were only 570 cabs with six days' liceuses, in 1860 they number 1465. At a recent meeting of the So ciety the successful writers of prize essays received the sums appropriated for that purpose. The first "We can but tremble in view of the evidences of prize essay was written by a cabaliver when seat-

There are now two daily prayer-meetings in fervor as well as simplicity in prayer. No one is in their various fields of labor. The correspond formally, or by name, called on to pray: short ent of the News of the Churches thus speaks of the west of the persons comprising the assemblage: The promoters of the Midnight Mission move- "On casting the eye over the great assembly our people have much yet to do in modifying pub- 3d October. The results achieved since the first Kirchentag gathering round. There are the Noahs, ment are about to renew their operations on the lic sentiment on this subject, and setting it right meeting early in the year are large and most

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, says:

confidence to preach this gospel to every creature, seem to be the most alive, and prother of the the Church, and against the fleshly lusts that mar and to call upon every Christian to consecrate name of Richard Weaver, a conveyed prize-fighter, the peace of God's own Zion. Beside him sits himself anew to the Lord, and unitedly with the who wears the alias of Undany Blok, is draw-down that stately figure which comes nearer to people of God, give themselves to the great work ing large congregations every evening at St. Mar-out idea of him that leaned on Jesus' breast at tin's Hall. The service is exciting, the preach- supper, than any other living man: it is the Geing far from Calvinistic, the congregation of the neral-Superintendent, Dr. Hoffmann of Berlin poorest class, and the proceedings altogether of a Not far removed sits the author of Elijah, ready, ingular character, but good is done, the lowest of as in the days of old, to thunder forth the danthe population are reached, and real earnestness is gers that beset the Church, and, if need be, to very evident in all that is undertaken. Christ is hew the priests of Baal asunder. Beside him sit preached, and I therein rejoice, yea, and will re a Ball and a Zahn, a Lange from Bonn, a Carus

don will not come from our colleges and seats of would testify by his presence what, by the provilearning, but from her dens and haunts of poverty. I look for an army of converted sinners from St. the ignorance and vice of heathenism, have been will be exchanged for energy in righteousness, Giles and Whitechapel, men whose fury in sin supplanted by another race. We remember, with whose gratitude for pardon will endow them with hearts of fire, and whose acquaintance with the language of the masses will give them tongues of fire. Books may educate ministers for the polite; only experience and study of men can prepare a man to touch the heart of the masses. We need preachers who will study not their shelves, but the streets and lanes, not paper and printing alone but human nature in all its varied developments. The division between the ministry and the people is far too wide, they will never be moved by pro people on the ground where they once labored to fessional skill; the orator of the mass must be bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. This is not attainable by any amount of research among our learned tomes. We must walk the hospitals The following resolutions introduced by Rev. S. | if we would be surgeons, and we must mingle R. Riggs, were the subject of much interesting with the people if we would reach their hearts.

The language of the class-room is not the speech mity, and a deep feeling of the truth expressed in must leave our high stilts behind us, and walk on their level, thinking and speaking as one of them-Whereas, In the good providence of God, the selves. Do not imagine that I depreciate a regucople of Minnesota have come into possession of lar education, on the other hand, I own its utility the hunting grounds and burial places of the abo- but for the vast mass, something else is needed

> The correspondent of the Presbyterian Banner says of this country:

The revival of religion in Wales during the last twelve or eighteen months, has been very remarkable. It came suddenly and with power. Even the wicked were awed by its presence, and "fear fell upon every soul." While, however, many of these have returned to their besetting sins, and are serving Satan as before, there is large number who have been gathered out of the world and into the Church of the living God. Thus at Carnarvon I was told that the accession to the communion of the different congregations was about four hundred souls. This is but a spe cimen of what is general—the rule and not the men within our bounds, and that God helping us, The ministers, in large proportion, are gifted men -some of them have extraordinary power over he people's hearts in their public addresses. The Calvinistic Methodists or, Welsh Preshyterians are the most numerous body of Christians. As to Romanism, its power is almost nil in Wales. Only two chapels have been erected in the whole of North Wales, one at Holyhead, which has proved an entire failure, and the other at Holywell, Bangor. This last has very few adherents. Its priest is an apostate Wesleyan minis ter, expelled by the Conference for immorality.

There has been a very great religious interest

Christ to save.

Passing over to the Continent, the first point of interest is ITALY. All are eager to know what degree of religious liberty is allowed in connection with the wonderful enlargement of political rights now taking place, and to what extent, in the disturbed state of the country, the gospel is sought by the people. The following, from the corses pondent of the News of the Churches, is encou-

Mr. Graydon, late agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been at Palermo for some time, and he writes to some of his friends that his success in selling Bibles is very great, there being a great demand for them... Captain Sorzano, a Christian soldier in the ser ice of Garibaldi, writes from Messina under the

date of August 23d: "All Sicily is free, and one, might begin any where to sow the word of God, but I believe Palermo to be the best place, because it is the most civilized city in Sicily, and the most populous, containing about 200,000 inhabitants, and the lower orders can understand tolerably what is said. The field most open and most disposed to receive the seed of the word, is the military. None of them wish to have anything more to do with the priests, who on their side never go to visit the soldiers because they know there is no money to be

Mr. Bruce, the new agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, is taking time by the forelock, and is about to start for Naples with a supply of Bibles; and a colporteur from the Edinburgh Bible Society is being despatched thither also. The colporteurs in Tuscany, notwithstand ing their number, find a good sale both for Bibles and tracts. One of them attended a fair at the small town of Pontedera about a fortnight ago and set up a small stall on the market-place. Holding up a Bible in his hand, he began to cry, 'Who'll buy the word of God? Here is the whole word of God for three francs! Here is the word of God which all were forbidden to read till a few months ago, but it can be safely bought now! The people pricked up their ears and hastened to buy the forbidden book; fifty copies were sold in very short time."

GERMANY .-- THE KIRCHENTAG. The original design of this assembly, which met this year at Barmen, on the 11th of September, was to bring about a union of the different recognised German churches. Failing in this, its grand benefit is in bringing together large numbers of earnest men of diverse views for an interchange f sentiments, and in furnishing them a stimulu

Daniels, and Jobs, the men of prayer; here are the Davids, with the stone and sling ever ready to meet the foe. The Nestor of the Evangelical "There is a good work going on in London, and the activity of the Christian Church is everywhere increasing. Just now the Primitive Methodists from Posen, and a Goebel; and here sits, alas! "It is my firm belief that the salvation of Lou- silently, the great Julius Muller of Halle, who dence of God, the tongue can no more tell till it is once more loosed in yonder higher sphere. Privy-Councillor, Dr. von Muhler has taken his seat; and, lo! what commotion is that? It is his Excellency the Minister Mr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who enters to spend a few hours of his precious time in this meeting, which he called into existence, and over which he so long presided." Drs. Stahl and Hengstenberg were absent Papers of a high value on the study of the Old Testament and the Influence of Profane Literature were read and discussed.

A resolution warmly commendatory of "Prayer Unions," was adopted, not without opposition op the part of some, including the excellent Dr. Krummacher. Superintendent Dr. Hoffman said: "'I long to have my own congregation formed ato small circles for prayer and reading the word. The fourth and last paper, which was read by Dr. Wichern, referred to 'Female Education among the Laboring Classes, with special reference to the Manufacturing Districts.'

Various anniversary and other meetings were held in connection with the Kirchentag, making it an occasion of deep interest to the friends of evangelical religion.

Dr. Wichern reported the doings of the Inner Mission for the two years previous. They had been seeking to promote harmony in the text of the Bible as published by various societies, and had apparently gained their end. Sabbath observance has occupied their attention. Correspondence had been kept up with Germans in America, and a fund established of \$75 per annum to encourage American students of theology to visit

the German Universities. The annual meeting of the Ruenish Mission ary Society was held on the afternoon of the second day. The services lasted, according to cus tom in the valley, about three hours in the church and afterwards nearly as long in the hall, where coffee was served to about 1200 people. In the church there must have been 3000 present, so densely was the place filled. This is the Society whose missionaries were

butchered in the island of Borneo not many months Another interesting meeting was the anniversary of the Wupperthal Tract Society, and the

Annual Conference of deputies from the principal Tract Societies of Germany. The Anniversary of the Rhenish Young Men's Society was also held. The Rhenish Westphalian League contains ninety-eight societies, averaging from fifty to sixty members in each. Most, of them are conducted on earnest Christian principles; and the grand object of union is to seek

present policy of the government, that of lo-cating the Indians on reservations, giving them wesleyan Methodists. The services were coneternal life in Christ. Above 1000 young men, portions of land in severalty, and refusing further ducted by Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, two distinguished hours in prayer and conversation and singing the revivalists of that denomination belonging to this praise of God. The necessity of keeping the Sabcharging the duties owed to parents and superiors,

may trust, a permanent impression.

So ended this remarkable convocation, to as semble again only after two years. It is one of the happiest indications of the evangelical leaven now powerfully working in that country, and daily of Christ abroad for the present. It is a spectacle delightful to contemplate, and cheering to every one who asks, Watchman, what of the night?

REPUTED TRACES OF PRIMEVAL MAN.

Some stir has recently been made by the discovery, at Abbeville and Amiens, France, of flint implements resembling the heads of spears and hatchets, in a geological stratum, associated with the bones of extinct species of animals. A writer in the last number of Blackwood. having visited the locality and examined the specimens, gives us his views on their antiquity, in a carefully prepared essay, worthy the attention of all who are interested in geological questions. He acknowledges himself fully convinced of the human origin of these flints, and then argues the questions that rise in regard to their antiquity. First, as to their supposed contemporaneousness with the examined minutely, entering every apartment, bones of the extinct quadrupeds, with which and inspecting with much interest the relics which they are found in juxtaposition. he savs:

The reader will have noticed in the account

already given of the deposit enclosing the worked flints and the bones, that the materials are described as presenting all the signs of having been irregularly strewn and rudely deposited; indeed, all the usually admitted indications of turbulent diluvial action. The upper beds of the chalk formation on which they rest, have been torn up and broken into a fragmentary mass or rubble, a mixture of rolled lumns of chalk and unabraded nodules of chalk flint. The surface of the chalk is uneven with shallow troughs and basins hollowed in it, as by a passing erosive flood, moving with a strong eddying current. The diluvial deposit itself consists of coarse and fine gravel and sand, rolled flints, and subangular fragments of all sizes compatible with the material, and in welllaminated parallel beds, not sorted, as it inevi- ther of our Country. Then retiring a few paces, tably would be had the watery current been a the Prince, the President, and the royal party, steady or equable one of moderate force and grouped in front, silently contemplated the Tomb prolonged duration, but promisenously inter-and abruptly truncated oblique layers, dipping and abutting at high angles among them- strains of the beautiful dirge floated around, bringselves, and inclining towards nearly all points of the compass, and at angles as steep to the Without royal state, Royalty contemplated the horizon as thirty or even forty degrees-fea- last abode of one who, though once pronounced a tures all of them plainly implying a violent and rebel and a traitor by the very ancestors of the transient surge. As if to offer us still more unequivocal proof of the energy of the transporting a country second to none. current, this wildly-tossed gravel contains scattered boulders, or masses of a ponderous compact sandstone, supposed to be of Eccene age, traitor, now doing homage to the great represenof dimensions varying from a foot in diameter. to a superficies of three feet breadth, with the President of the United States, reverently bowing same thickness, the larger ones weighing about half a ton. These blocks of sandstone are, moreover, all more or less abrades and rounded tween England and this country, had taken a Det at their edges and corners, evincing how roughly they have been bouldered. In these conditions they are numerous around Amiens, espe- was now his honored guest. What lessons all cially at St. Acheul, St. Roque, and Moniter. The upper surface of the gravel is still more must have occurred to each how all must have undulating than the lower, even to the extent | felt that, above all, over all, God reigns supreme of exposing in profile some singularly sharp ordering events for his own wise purposes, and grooves and ridges; and what is of especial significance, the rude layers within the deposit follow imperfectly these undulations of the upper boundary. To all these marks of diluvial action, must be added those presented by the fossil bones and teeth, and by the flint implements, very few of which latter are destitute of traces, beautiful little mound, not far from the tomb. more or less obvious, of attrition with the gravel. while many of them have been observed by M. de Perthes to be so much rubbed down, as then turning away in thoughtful silence, slowly to retain but faintly the features of works of

The argument which we would erect upon all these manifest indications of turbulent action in the waters which left this very promiscuous deposit, is, that by pointing to an agency—an incursion, we mean, of the by no means distant ocean—perfectly capable of invading the dry land within historic time, and mixing up its more recent surface objects with previously buried relics of an earlier or prehistoric epoch, we are debarred from assuming that the two classes of monuments were coeval, and that classes, and he has been deeply touched by the from the imputed age of the one we can infer the antiquity of the other. This is what those do who view all the surface drifts as but one He has been able to compare the Canadas with formation, pointing to but one date, calling it the United States, and mark how different instithe Diluvium. We pray the reader to observe, that it is far from our meaning here, that we can disprove the contemporaneousness of the nal obligation for the warmth and kindness of his flint-shaping men and the great antediluvian quadrupeds. We only assert—but assert confidently—that the phenomena utterly fail to prove it. The burden of the case is with those who, treating the Diluvium as one and indivisible in mode of formation and in date, accept the mere fact of present association in it as evidence of co-existence in time. If, therefore, it can be shown on an interpretation of the geology, in accordance with sound physical principles, that personal familiarity with the character and inexa redressing of the deposit may have taken place, the verdict must be that this co-existence, in time, is not established, and the antediluvian antiquity of man must be cast out of the high court of science, with a verdict of Not Proven.

Then as to the age of the bones themselves. Let us admit that the wrought flints are truly contemporary with the animals whose bones lie side by side with them, and that the deposit embedding both, is the general Diluvium | Christian Church is opened for public services on or mammalian drift; do these facts, of themselves, determine the flints to have been fashioned in an age preceding the usually assigned date of the birth of man? Logically it must be strenuous on this point. "A consecrated church conceded they do not; for, independent of the (meaning thereby the church edifice) say they, absence or presence of these or other vestiges of man in the Diluvium, its antiquity or relation the worship of Almighty God; no secular perto historic time, is obviously not ascertainable. the drift, how can we link it on to human time at all? Before the discovery of the flint imple- when the oldest and most prominent church o ments in this superficial formation, or so long that denomination in the country, is on the Sibas the traces of man were known only in depo- bath turned into a show-house for the exhibition sits later than the Diluvium, it was deemed to of the Prince of Wales? What sort of worship of belong to an age antecedent to the creation of God is that, when tickets are issued, and many of man, and had, therefore, a relatively high anti- them subsequently sold at five dollars a piece, to quity assigned to it; but now, granting that admit persons into "Trinity Church" to see the relics of men have been authenticated as buried Prince of Wales attend Divine Service? What in it, is it sound reasoning, we would ask, to are we to think of the character of the worship, infer for these relics the very antiquity which when the prayer-books, got up, one of them by was only attributable to the Diluvium, because the corporation of Trinity Church, and the other it was believed destitute of all such human ves- by the ministers of that church, in velvet and soli tiges? The Diluvium of geologists has, since gold, at a heavy expense, are exhibited to an adthe days of the illustrious Cuvier, been always looked upon as something very ancient, simply because he and his successors finding it replete with the remains of huge land mammals no longer living never proceeded in the successors of the success longer living, never succeeded in detecting in it a solitary bone or tooth of a human being, nor, indeed, anything indicative of man's existence; but now that things indicative of man have been house of worship in the city of New York was formally that things indicative of man have been house of worship in the city of New York was found, it is surely illogical, and a begging of the ever more shamefully secularized than Trinity very question itself; to impute an age incompa- Church was on a late Sabbath. tible with the fact of his then existing.

dinary hearers, these evening services, by the most al to infer the relative recency of the extinct popular ministers who could be obtained, left, we Elephas primigenius and the other mamm's of the Diluvium, from the co-existence of the works of men with them, on the ground that the human is a living and modern race, as it is to deduce the antiquity of man from the once erroneously assumed greater age of those animals? I would repeat, then, that a specially bringing forth new fruits to the glory of God and remote age is not attributable to the flintthe advancement of the interests of evangelical religion. And so ends our summary of the kingdom is the Diluvium or Mammoth embedding gravel which contains them. If their association with these extinct mammals does intimate a long pre-historic antiquity, the evidences of this are to be sought in some of the other attendant phe-

> THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON following impressive description of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Tomb of Washington.

On Friday, the Prince and suite, with the President, members of the cabinet, Miss Lane, and few invited guests, embarked on board the U. S steamer Harriet Lane, and proceeded to the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. The voyage occupied about an hour and a half. In order that the distinguished visitors might not be intruded upon by the prying curiosity of a throng of visit-ors, orders had been issued that the grounds should be closed to the public. Upon arriving at Mount Vernon, the visitors were received by Mrs. Riggs, vice regent of the Mount Vernon Association, and escorted to the home of Washington. This they were there deposited. The key of the Bastile, presented by Lafayette to Washington, attracted much attention from the royal party. A special despatch to a New York contemporary says:

"The day was all that could be desired, the finest that the Indian summer could give. Having carefully inspected the House, the Prince stood reverently uncovered in the room in which Washngton died. The party expressed their gratificaion at the taste and neatness displayed in the arrangement of the place, and then proceeded to the

Tomb of Washington.
"The marine band had arrived before them, and, concealed by a heighboring thicket, began playing a dirge composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party, with uctomb, so simple, yet so grand in its associations, and looked in through the iron grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Fa-

ing unconscious tears to eyes unused to weep. Prince, now ranks above all kings—the father of

"Around were the representatives of that aristocracy which once proclaimed every republican a tative republican. Next to the Prince stood the before the resting place of the first of rulers. Beside him were those who, in the last battle beunprominent part, while he himself had once borne arms against the very country whose future rules must have learned from this visit-what thoughts working miracles not at once by his instantaneous word, but by the slower process of time.

"At the request of the Mount Vernon Association, the Prince planted, with but little formality, a young horse chestnut tree, to commemorate his visit to the place, the tree was planted upon a "The ceremony being over, the party again stood for a few moments before the tomb, and and silently retraced their way."

RESULTS OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The Duke of Newcastle, speaking upon this subject to a gentleman in Philadelphia, said: "I wish it could be stated, upon my authority, that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States cannot have other than the very best results. Everywhere, he has perceived with what kindness-I might almost say with what affection consideration extended to him upon her account tutions have created different results. Above all, he carries back with him a sense of strong persoreception here, and-for the English are not ungrateful—this will be shared by all classes at home. who feel a kindness rendered to their Prince as it it were rendered to themselves. To be frank with you, this visit will decidedly make England and America better and warmer friends than ever Should the question of a difference ever arise, dcpend upon it, the Prince will frankly protest against it, alleging, in support of his views, his haustible resources of a country which rivals England in the arts of peace, and can summon three fight for her if the misfortune of war should arise.

THE PRINCE AT TRINITY.

It is usually supposed that when a professedly the Sabbath, the worship there offered is to be addressed to God. Our Episcopal friends, parmust never be devoted to any other object that formance, no public addresses, no popular assemblages must ever desecrate its sacred walls."

. This is all very well; but what are we to think